

The Saturday Globe.

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Petrollea AND THE OIL INDUSTRY. THROUGH THE CAMERA.

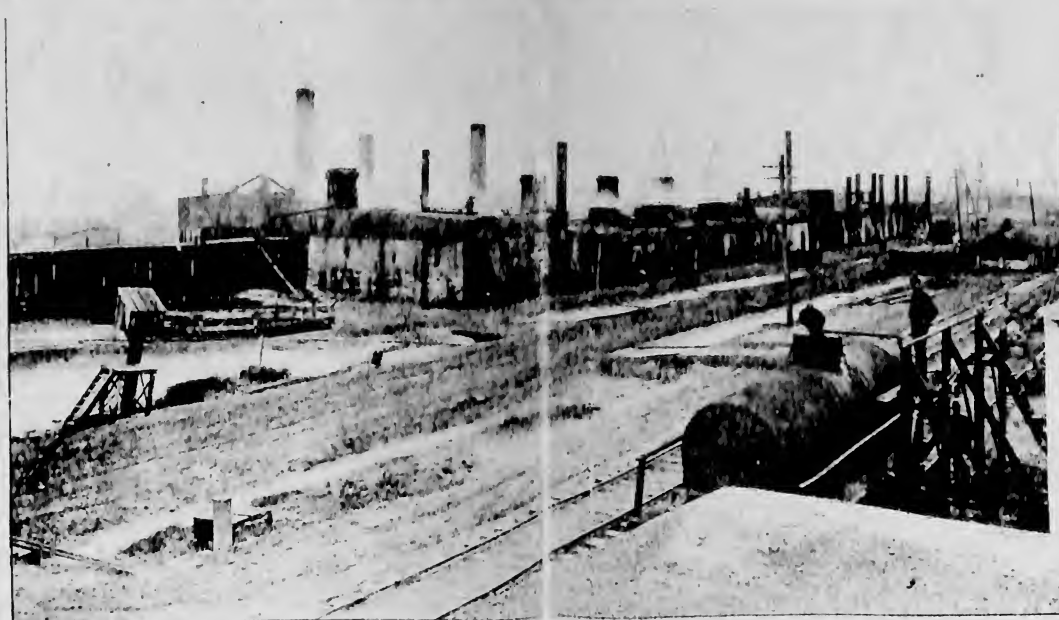


Coal oil is such an important commodity, and has recently been the basis of so many newspaper articles and discussions in parliament, on the platform and around the firesides of our Canadian homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that a brief sketch and a few illustrations descriptive of this important industry will prove interesting to the hundreds of thousands of Saturday Globe readers. It may be well, however, to promise that the facts and figures given are those gathered by the writer during a brief sojourn among the live business men of this busy town. Every man you meet focuses his views on the one central point—oil—and, as a natural result one must put himself in "the other fellow's place" to fully concede every point of the arguments advanced by them.

Petrollea, which not only owes its origin but its subsequent development and present prosperity to the existence and pro-

gressiveness of the town. While you are still miles away from it the forest of derricks and the creaking, squeaking and distant groanings of the "jerkers" and "walking beams" and the strong smell of oil clearly indicate that you have arrived at the "oil fields." After a wash and your dinner at that home-like hotel, the Tecumseh house, you will feel like "doing the town."

Evidences that Petrollea is yet in the days of its youth are to be seen on all sides. Twenty-seven years ago this was only a "clearance in the bush." Like all mining towns, its first buildings were of the most primitive and unpretentious character, many of which are yet standing and show plainly what the pioneers have had to endure in nursing this now important industry and source of national wealth into life. During the past few years, however, it has been throwing off the garb of its early days, and showing marked signs of a new and



IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S STILLS.

Our readers are specially requested to read the description of the Imperial Oil Company's Works and obtain an idea of the variety of uses that the product of crude oil is put to after passing through these stills.

shops for the manufacture of drilling tools, five machine shops, three foundries, three boiler shops, two extensive sash and door factories, two lumber yards, flouring mill, a stove mill, two carriage shops, eight blacksmith shops and three

riels are equal to those found in many city stores. There is no room for faint-hearted or half-dead men in this town; everybody is on the hustle. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Roman Catholics and

McGill, McDonald, Sanson, Buchanan, Fletcher, McKenzie, Dibbs, Luckham, McQueen, Sinclair, Ford, Harly. High school board—Charles Jenkins, chairman, W. K. Gibson, secretary-treasurer; W. H. Hammond, Christopher Mc-



FILE OF BARRELS IN IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S YARD.

is his assistant, I. W. Fergusson solitary officer.

The town has a good volunteer fire department, with two superior steam engines and one hand engine and a hook and ladder truck, with J. W. Fraser as chief and J. W. McCutcheon deputy chief.

A contract has recently been completed with a company incorporated for the purpose of constructing a system of waterworks, which will be completed by the 1st September.

There is an established market, which is one of the best in the province for all kinds of farm produce; large quantities of cordwood are marketed here for fuel, for domestic use and for consumption at the numerous pumping rigs adjacent to the town. The annual business turnover is very large.

but now that a market has been made for this wood, which is needed for the numerous engines of the pumping rigs, etc., it has all been cleared up, and the land being drained by the natural courses has become valuable and fertile farms.

There is no soil in the broad Dominion adapted to a greater variety of agricultural products than that which is found here.

When Ontario stood highest among the provinces and the states of the Union in its yield of wheat per acre, Lambton stood highest among the counties of Ontario.

On account of its good shipping facilities there is no reason why this should not become a manufacturing centre, and capitalists looking for a place to locate

SOLBORNE STREET SCHOOL, CORUNNA



IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S WORKS LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

duction of petroleum, is situated about the centre of the county of Lambton. It is 100 miles west of Toronto, 14 miles southeast of the great St. Clair tunnel and 16 miles from Sarnia, and is the terminus



O. SIMMONS, MAYOR.

of the Petrollea branch of the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk railway and of the central division of the Michigan Central railway.

It makes no difference by which railway

progressive era. In the past every cent that a Petrollean could lay his hands on was put into one of these little holes in the ground, from the depths of which comes the rich product that in its refined state illuminates most of our homes and lubricates the machinery of the manufacturer and farmer and the wheels of the railway of commerce, lubricating oils taking fully more than half of the production and are conceded to be the best in the world. The Petrollean lived in one of those primitive houses and put up with the inconveniences of almost poverty that all his spare cash might be utilized in the development of his "oil farm," and now, after years of struggling and many losses, a few of them are able to put up a better class of wooden and brick houses, and as a consequence the appearance of the town is becoming very much improved. The main street presents a very business-like appearance, and has quite a number of very fine brick blocks, and the residential portion several very fine and commodious residences.

The alert and quickened disposition which is bred in the men by the spirit and elements of chance which of necessity surrounds this business is finding a new outlet in the improvement of their town.

Petrollea ranks as one of the foremost commercial and manufacturing towns in the Dominion, and has in addition to its oil refineries five paraffine works, two candle factories, two barrel factories, tw

tailor shops. In mercantile enterprise it is also well to the front, and every line is fully represented.

The spirit of the surroundings so thoroughly permeates everything here that it



J. L. ENGLEHART, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGER OF IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

is not a matter of surprise that the business men show so much energy and enterprise, and as a result the stocks car-

riage have all got commendable churches here, where divine services are conducted by four resident ministers and two non-residents. There is also a Salvation Army barracks and a resident army captain. The town has an excellent public school, a splendidly equipped high school, two weekly papers, a mechanics' institute, a Y.M.C.A. association, a Masonic temple costing \$20,000, a town hall and opera house (one of the finest in the Dominion) which cost \$30,000; a new postoffice, which cost \$25,000; Oddfellows' and Grange halls, two banks, two telegraph offices, telephone connection, express office and three daily mails. The government of the town is in the hands of the following gentlemen for the year:—Mr. Oliver Simmons, mayor; John Dunfield, M.D., reeve; O. W. Chamberlin, deputy reeve. Councillors—No. 1 ward—Charles Egan, James Saunders, No. 2 ward—Donald Cameron, E. McDermid, No. 3 ward—John Scott, John Walker, No. 4 ward—J. W. McCutcheon, John Dundas. Treasurer, P. Barclay; town clerk, Geo. S. McPherson. The board of health are Mr. D. Trotter, chairman; Mayor Simmons, Messrs. Fairbank, Scott, Saunders, John Kerr, Archer, McCutcheon and Dr. Dunnfield; Geo. S. McPherson, clerk.

Public school board—D. Trotter, chairman; Geo. Briner, P. Kittridge, W. A. Langford, D. B. Mills, G. D. Longfield, M.D., A. Buchanan, M. A. Freeman, J. W. E. Langford, secretary. Names on the roll, 900; average attendance, 750. Principal, D. R. Weir; teachers, Misses Annie Dibbs, Nellie McRobbie, Ross, Maggie McRobbie,

Kenzie, R. C. Marwick, John Fraser. This school has attained an enviable reputation for itself through the efforts of the principal, J. J. Bell, and his assistants, Messrs. Clyde, Montgomery and Graham.



F. A. FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT OF IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

The chief of police is T. G. Jackson, who has held the position almost since the town was founded, and George McKittrick

The railroads do an extensive business, the freight and passenger traffic here being greater, with one or two exceptions, than at any other point on either line west of Toronto.

The population is over 5,000. The assessed value of real and personal property \$1,288,000. The bonded debt is \$75,000.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

Having done the town let us turn our attention to its "life blood," for the prosperity of the town so thoroughly depends upon the active circulation of this product of the earth that any stagnation is at once perceptible in the business circle, and you have only to converse with any of its merchants to tell at once how "oil" is quoted on "change."

Petrollea is essentially an oil town; it had its inception in oil; its early stages were fostered and supported by oil, and its present activity is the direct result of oil production.

Beside this below the soil there is an inexhaustible bed of salt, which will be a source of wealth when developed, but another feature that has added to the prosperity of the place is the fertile soil that surrounds it. The oil business hastened the settlement of the county of Lambton.

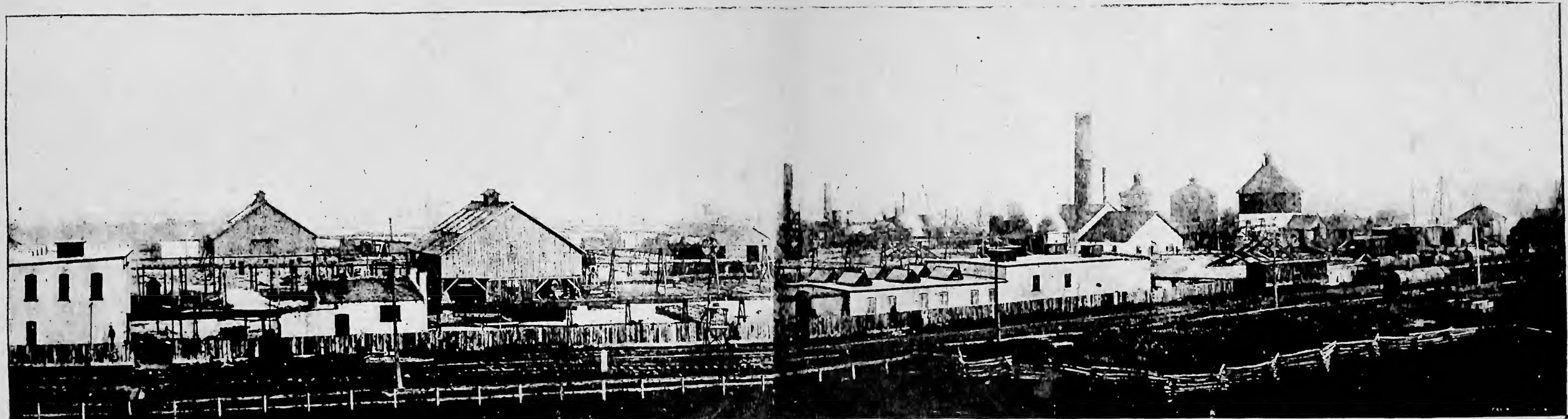
In its natural state this country was covered with an immense growth of elm, ash, oak and other woods, which falling into the water courses dammed back the water and formed what was known a few years ago as the "Swamps of Lambton."

should give the place more than a passing notice, as the council are prepared to talk business and offer exceptionally liberal inducements to any kind of a permanent enterprise that will employ labor.



J. H. FAIRBANK.

In fact, judging from the attributes and surroundings, there is no place in the western peninsula possessing more promising prospects of thrifty permanence than this, the metropolis of the oil belt, provid-



IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S WORKS LOOKING NORTHWEST

ing, of course, that the oil industry continues in a thrifty and prosperous condition, and that the money invested in its development yields a profitable return to the investors.

It is not in the province of the writer to attempt a solution of the problems suggested at this point, but rather only to give a description of this industry. In fact, any effort to present other than the views elicited by a series of interviews with leading citizens would only lead to discussion, and this article is therefore limited in its scope.

"Is your business in a prosperous condition?" was the query propounded to a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the situation.

"At present it is not as lively as usual, and there are not quite so many wells being sunk, owing largely to the recent agitation and the amount of uncertainty which has surrounded it for the last year but comparing it now with ten years ago it certainly shows very marked progress."

"During the ten years from 1881 to 1891 the population of the Dominion, according to the census returns, increased 11.6 per cent. According to the return of the government inspector of refined oil for the year ending 30th June, 1891, the amount used during that year was 6,103,235 gallons, while for the year ending 30th June, 1891, the amount was 10,983,270 gallons, showing an increase of 4,880,035 gallons, or 80 per cent. It is claimed, too, that the price has been reduced 40 to 50 per cent. in that time. Besides this it must not be forgotten that science has lent its aid to this industry as well as others, and that now the crude oil is put to other than illuminating purposes, and every particle is made use of in the manufacture of lubricating oil, paraffine, naphtha, gasoline and coke, the doctor, the druggist, the cook, and in fact everybody uses it now in one form or another, each of these departments needing different appliances, more capital and increased labor in their production."

"There is no standing still," said another oil refiner and producer, "there can be no standing still. We have gone on actively risking our money, and we think we can meet all the requirements of increased production and lowered prices, and what we ask is that after what we deem this national invitation and urgings to go ahead and invest our capital we should have had the assurance that the faith we



J. H. FAIRBANK'S RESIDENCE.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of capital invested.....	\$20,700 00
Amount received for oil.....	6,886 00
Deduct for expenses.....	3,564 00

And we have\$3,321 40 as the net profit on investment per year.

What amount is invested in the refinery and all the necessary adjuncts, including oil wells, such as

stages of its journey from the well to the consumer.

One gentleman drew a most pessimistic picture of the results that he deemed certain to accrue from any interference with "established interests," as he put it:—

"Do you see that derrick there? Well, there are 7,000 of them in this district, and under each one of them there is a well on an average 475 feet deep; in each

by careful industry, pluck and perseverance got together a little money, and have it invested either in wells or refineries and are depending upon it for their sustenance in their declining years, would be made beggars; and, more than that, one of the country's sources of wealth would be stopped, and it has few enough at present in active operation."

"Here is another side of the question," said one of the most prominent producers and refiners. "The manufacturers are blamed for the very high price of oil throughout the country, while they have nothing to do with it. The oil is sold to the dealers, who have it in tanks or in barrels, and they (the dealers) have been charging a price that in many instances gave them more profit than the producer and refiner have been getting for the oil itself, barrels included."

"And yet, while the retailer needs but little capital and takes no risk, the producer and refiner must invest their millions of dollars, encounter difficulties and losses that the uninitiated never dream of, before the oil is ready for shipment. That has been the worst thorn in the flesh, said he, and then, more than that, warning up to the subject, why don't people make inquiries and get posted before they commence to talk or write about a subject like this. We haven't got anything to hide. There are no combines here, and we are not afraid to let anybody know what is going on, but this business is not just quite the same as other industries. It is unique, and demands a little investigation and careful study of the details before any person can say this must be so or that must be done in that particular manner. Fair play is all we ask, and I am sure when the facts are all known that we will get it."

But let us return to our descriptive notes, and in doing so to urge every visitor to Petroles to not fail to see a well torpedoes. It may be well to explain that the finishing process of every new well is to explode at the bottom from eight to fifteen quarts of glycerine, in



J. L. ENGLEHART'S RESIDENCE.

petroleum owes its existence to chemical action or mineral matter at high temperatures in the depths of the earth's crust, or whether it is formed from the decomposition of organic remains accumulated in sedimentary rocks. At the present time the weight of evidence is in favor of the latter conclusion.

A stroll in the gloaming of the evening

ferent business places and leading men that follow will also give an idea of the extent to which this business has grown in the first twenty-five years of its life.

O. SIMMONS, MAYOR.

This gentleman has resided here since 1865 and has been engaged in the refining business. He has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs and has

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LTD.

A visit to this, the largest industry of the kind in Canada, will repay any person for the expense and trouble, if they are desirous of seeing for themselves the production and refining of oil, and the manufacturing of it into the score or more different forms that the advance of science and demands of the market now require.

A ten-minute walk north from the main street will bring you to the "head office," which is nicely and conveniently located on a green sward about the middle of the works, and midway between the tracks of the C.P.R. and M.C.R., which run parallel through the extensive premises.

To facilitate their operations, the company, which was incorporated in 1880, have established branch offices at Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Moncton, N.B.; Quebec, Que.; Montreal, Que.; Kingston, Toronto, Peterboro', Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford, London, Port Arthur, Ontario, Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Rat Portage, T.S.; Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, B.C.

The president of the company is F. A. Fitzgerald, vice-president J. L. Englehart, and secretary, Wm. Pratt.

The works cover more than 65 acres. These are connected by iron tubing—called pipe lines—with miles of various sizes iron pipe, which fairly gridiron the whole oil region and radiate from well to well and from station to station. These stations are termed "Crude oil receiving stations," where the crude oil is received from the producer (for which he obtains a transportation or storage receipt) and from these stations is pumped to the main pressure.

Here are located the underground storage tanks of a capacity from 1,000 to 10,000 barrels each. These tanks are (see engraving) of clay soil that nature seems to have provided for the particular purpose, and is different from ordinary clay. It is of a solid, tenacious quality, free from seams or flaws, and easily removed. The tank is formed by excavating a circular hole, generally about 30 feet in diameter, to a depth of about fifteen feet through the top soil, which is somewhat porous; a wooden crib is placed therein formed of double inch ring, five inches wide outside of which boards are nailed, and clay



JOHN FRASER, ESQ. MAYOR.

have exercised in these industrial operations should be honored."

"How much does it cost to sink and equip a well, and how much does each produce?"

As the most effective reply to these questions several sets of books and the names of some of the most prominent estates in the territory were placed at the disposal of the writer, and out of the lot let us take the returns of a "30-acre farm." These figures were taken from a balance sheet prepared for the executors by a provincial accountant:—

CAPITAL EXPENDED.

Cost of 30 acres at \$500.....	\$15,000 00
6 wells with lead pipes, tanks, derricks, etc., at \$200.....	1,200 00
Wheels, derrick rods and building.....	1,200 00
Blacksmith shop, tools and forge.....	200 00
Stable wagon, horse and harness.....	300 00

Amount expended, \$17,700 00

Well No. 1, 6,250 barrels; No. 2, 6,250 barrels; No. 3, 6,250 barrels; No. 4, 6,250 barrels; No. 5, 6,250 barrels; No. 6, 6,250 barrels; No. 7, 6,250 barrels; No. 8, 6,250 barrels; No. 9, 6,250 barrels; No. 10, 6,250 barrels; No. 11, 6,250 barrels; No. 12, 6,250 barrels; No. 13, 6,250 barrels; No. 14, 6,250 barrels; No. 15, 6,250 barrels; No. 16, 6,250 barrels; No. 17, 6,250 barrels; No. 18, 6,250 barrels; No. 19, 6,250 barrels; No. 20, 6,250 barrels; No. 21, 6,250 barrels; No. 22, 6,250 barrels; No. 23, 6,250 barrels; No. 24, 6,250 barrels; No. 25, 6,250 barrels; No. 26, 6,250 barrels; No. 27, 6,250 barrels; No. 28, 6,250 barrels; No. 29, 6,250 barrels; No. 30, 6,250 barrels; No. 31, 6,250 barrels; No. 32, 6,250 barrels; No. 33, 6,250 barrels; No. 34, 6,250 barrels; No. 35, 6,250 barrels; No. 36, 6,250 barrels; No. 37, 6,250 barrels; No. 38, 6,250 barrels; No. 39, 6,250 barrels; No. 40, 6,250 barrels; No. 41, 6,250 barrels; No. 42, 6,250 barrels; No. 43, 6,250 barrels; No. 44, 6,250 barrels; 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IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S JUMBO AGITATOR, LARGEST IN AMERICA.

After the illuminating oil has been extracted, the "stills" then furnish "Gasoline," "Naphtha," "Benzine," "Gas Engine," steamboat and yacht engine oils.

The next product of the "stills" is "Gas Oil," which gas companies now recognize as a necessary ingredient to make good gas. Then follows "Fuel Oil," which has been materially simplified nearly all the mechanical and industrial arts such as melting, welding, annealing, or any other process where small forces are used and uniform heat at a high temperature is required.

The last products are "tar" and "coke," the latter (coke) being used for smelting or heating purposes as well as the manufacture of carbon points for electric lights.

The "tar" or "residue" is the last, but by no means the least, for from this is taken the oil that makes the wheels of the ponderous railway or steamboat engine run easy, or the sewing machine or

gine and cylinder oils of every grade, heavy and light spindle oils, wool oils for light and dark wools, tanners', curriers', leather finishing and stuffing oils, cordage, rope and binder twine oils, dynamo and electric engine oil, and oils for tempering, for pressing, cooling, and ammonia refrigerator machinery; and then we have the signal oils for railway conductors' lamps and the binocular oil for those that go down to sea in ships, the oil that does not gum for the sewing machine or the bicycle or the delicate watch. Then there is all the grades of "Greases," from the heavy axle grease to that used in the ponderous colliery and mining shafts or elsewhere. These are solidified oils and are used where it would be difficult to keep up the regular supply for proper lubrication. Then the "tar" produces the only preventive from rusting of surveyors' or observatory instruments from exposure to atmospheric action.



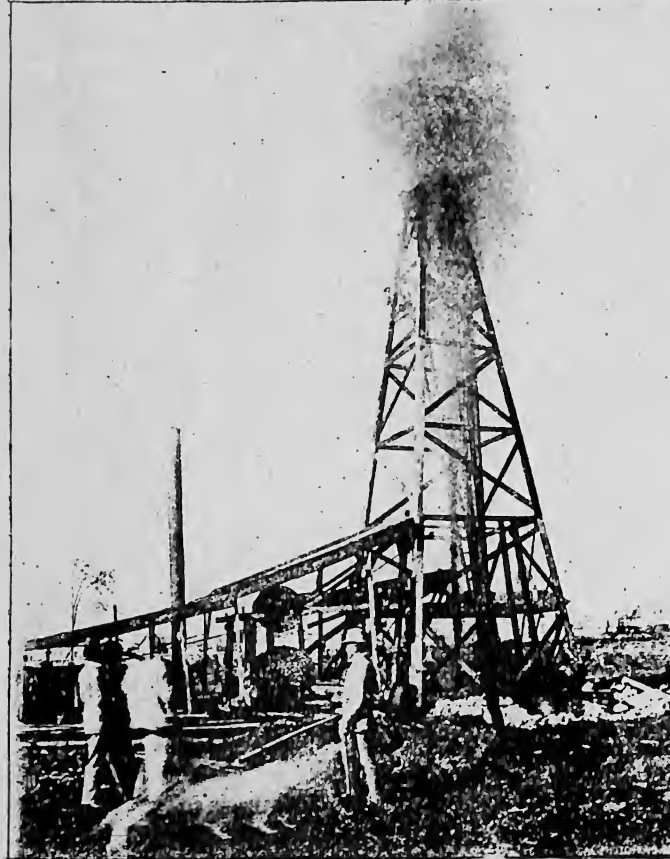
HIGH SCHOOL.

the lady's most delicate and intricate watch run smoothly.

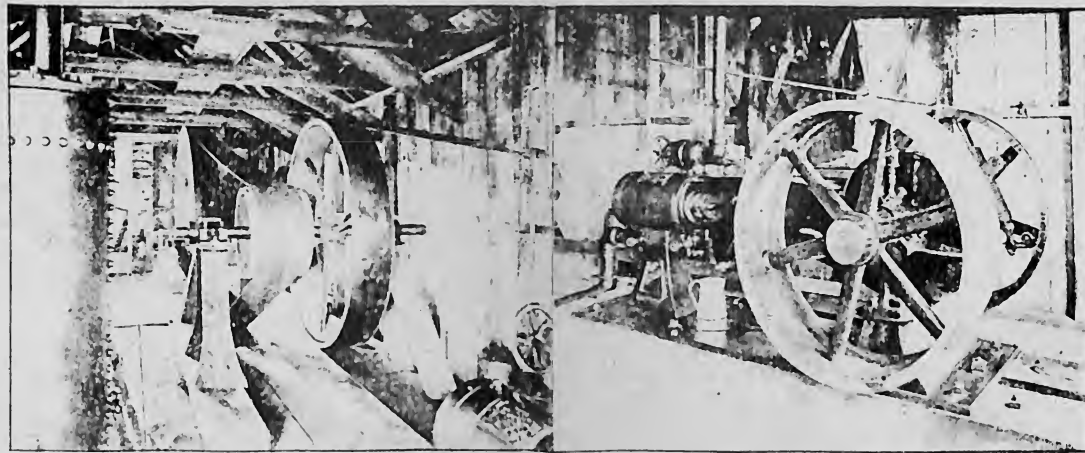
The "tar," after coming from the "stills," is pumped into what are known as the tar or heavy oil stills, in these it is redistilled into the various heavy and light products from which are made the "Oleum," "Paraffine" and red oils of commerce, ranging in gravity from 20 degrees to 38 degrees. From it is taken the oil that lubricates the axles of the monster locomotive, the passenger and freight cars of the railways (the Imperial Oil Co. have always made a specialty of supplying railroads and large corporations under a guarantee of saving in every way); the largest steamboat or the smallest yacht that sails on the ocean, the lake or the river; the shafting of the mill, factory or agricultural engines; en-

The physician and chemist use the "vaseline" as a base for nearly all their ointments, and the "grocer," confectioner, soapmaker, porkpacker, the curer of ham as well as the maker of the toothsome sausage or the chewing gum, so fashionable among young ladies, all come to the refiner for a product made from tar, to purify their goods before they are placed on the markets of the world, and that product is "Paraffine wax," with neither taste or smell, and as pure as the diamond carbon which it is.

What an interesting process it is to watch! The black tarry sediment that is taken from the stills passes through bleaching pans, filtering presses, two-storey high hydraulic presses, screw presses, through the ammonia refrigerating machines, which chills and freezes



AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTO OF A TORPEDOED WELL ON A. C. EDWARD'S NEW TERRITORY, SHOWING THE MODERN DRILLING RIG.



MCGILLIVRAY'S PUMPING ENGINE, MADE BY E. LENOARD & SON, LONDON.

the oil then into duck bags of the finest weave, and then into the huge presses where the oil is pressed out and the wax remains in the folds of the cloth, and then through the charcoal filters and other processes before it is ready for the market. The company make all grades of wax for every use, as well as for candles, of which they make every size and kind from the candles for the Christmas tree to that for the home or for the miner.

Now for a short run through the "refined oil department."

The big Jumbo agitator (see engraving) demands 1,500 barrels at each "treatment" (this quantity represents more than a train of 20 cars) and thus gives one an idea how much oil is treated at one time by the company, but this is only one agitator; they have many others that hold from 50 barrels to 600 barrels, all of which are in use under the many oils etc. made. The oil is pumped into the agitator by steam pumps as it comes from the "stills," where it is washed with clean, clear water (the company have their own system of waterworks for fire and domestic purposes), there the various chemicals are added until the oil is finished or ready for the use intended. By gravitation the oil runs from the agitator in and through large iron pipes to iron tanks termed "settling tanks" (one of which holds the quantity of the agitator). In these tanks the oil is settled preparatory to filling or storing. If filling, the oil is filled through automatic fillers into barrels, kegs or pails; in cans, which are located in large war houses so situated between the railway tracks of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Michigan Central railways, so as to ensure the least amount of handling and giving unequalled shipping facilities over any line of railway desired by the shipper to every point. The company in addition have their own railway sidings, upon which are located their loading racks, so as to fill the tank cars with oil of any kind in bulk, as the company are owners of more than 50 tank cars, enabling them to thoroughly supply the trade who may desire to do their own barreling or large consumers who are in a position to receive oil in bulk, ensuring a saving of the cost of barrels as well as any chance of loss by leakage.

This brings us to the steam saw mill, a large factory and steam concern, the only works of the kind in Canada, cutting their own logs in the mill, and then the saws into planks, and with steam saws into heading the staves, etc. then go to the jointing, planing and

such as are apt to be found in packages made by hand. In addition to the company's complete plant for the manufacture of barrels, they are the only manufacturers in Canada of patent square tin oil cans, faucets and screw caps, having a full complete set of stamping, drawing, forming, squeezing, setting up, soldering, cutting and various other machines that go to make up a can of which tea is

but the space in this issue is too limited to be further encroached upon.

From the sketch and illustrations of the complete works of the Imperial Oil Company limited, the reader can fairly judge of their ability to supply any order for mineral oils promptly and at closest market prices. They are also in a position to supply animal and vegetable oils, such as lard, tallow, neetsfoot, coal, seal, castor



TORONTO HALL AND OPERA HOUSE.



MASONIC TEMPLE.

machines. The whole machinery running in connection, so as to prepare the staves and heading for the steam concern, in which we use firing kilns, setting up, dressing, leveling, driving hoops, crozing, boring and planing machinery, two girders, which a thousand barrels per day can be passed and completed, ensuring uniformity, great strength and freedom from all defects

sand per week can readily be made, and as the company only charge the bare cost of manufacture for these packages it places every one in position to have the very best oil can at a merely nominal price, which can be readily filled over and over again.

Many more interesting things were seen, and could with profit be written about



AN IMPROMPTU CELEBRATION, 24TH MAY, 1893—CAUGHT ON THE FLY.



Our \$14 Flat Top Writing Desk.

writing surface, leather covering, a fac-simile of which is here seen. We have in stock a number of different designs of Writing Desks—roll top, slide top, with book case top and without, oak, walnut, or chestnut; also a great variety of Tilt- ing Office Chairs, Office Cabinets, Carpets, etc. That we have every kind of Household Furniture and Carpets is a pretty well known fact, and that our stock is large, varied, good and cheap is also well known. Always ready to show our goods. Genial treatment to seekers after bargains.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON SHIPMENTS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

C. F. ADAMS COMPANY, THE HOME FURNISHERS.
175-177 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
J. C. CORVELL, Manager.

Toronto on the ground floor, and the second flat is fitted up for offices, with all the modern conveniences. One of these is occupied by Mr. Wm. English, the genial and painstaking manager of the "Larcey estate." The site is one of the best in the town and never without its full complement of tenants.

McKEE & MARWICK.

This firm have made so many engines and fitted up so many outfalls for the production here, principally among whom are J. L. English, Mutual Oil Co., Mc-

built and set up here, and then taken apart and shipped, and in most cases a Petroleum has accompanied and started them. The firm make everything necessary for drilling or fitting out every kind of a well. They deserve and are getting a large share of the local and foreign patronage.

THE NATIONAL OIL WORKS.

Mr. John Macdonald, the proprietor of these works, came to Petrolia in 1866, and carried on the boiler-making business along with producing for some time.



E. & J. JACKSON'S MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

Millan estate, J. Ward & Co., Fitzgerald & Co., Frank Smith, A. C. Elward, Frank Ward, and many others, and have given such satisfaction that words of ours are unnecessary, but as this issue will reach every part of the world where drilling rigs are required it would only be fair to put on record that both members of the firm are practical men, and that having in 1881 first built the largest and best of the kind in the world, they have since that time been the well-known and successful

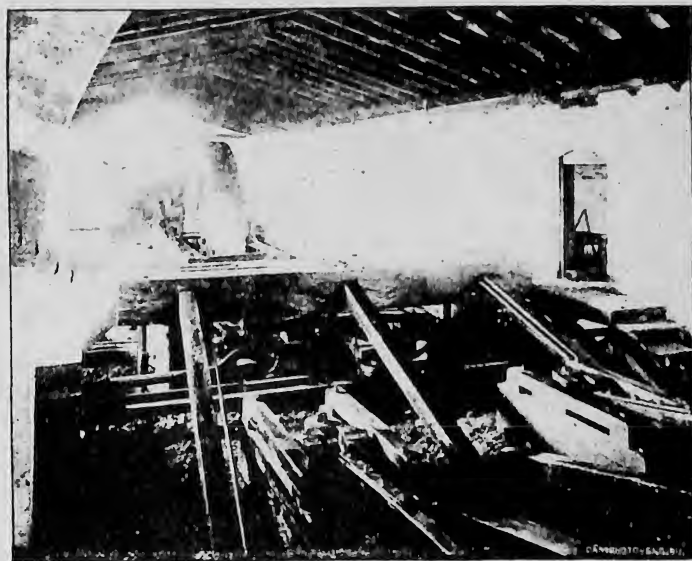
He built his refinery in 1881, which now covers an area of over six acres and has a capacity of 200,000 barrels of illuminating oil per year. He manufactures all kinds of machine oils, paraffine wax, gasoline, naphtha and coke. His lubricating grades are finding their way into all parts of the world. The excellency of the Canadian illuminating oils are becoming universally known, and are fully equal to any made in any other part of the world. He has 20 wells, and is at present situated at Petrolia on



OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY'S WORKS.

stroke or equalizer, which has made it possible to work as many wells as the engine has power to pump, was among the best of these. The pumping outfit of J. L. English, which is illustrated in this issue, was constructed by this firm nine years ago, and has just been supplemented by an exact counterpart, not that it is worn out, but to have in case of an accident. By reference to the illustration you will see that the Jerker wheel is under the cross-beam in the foreground, and that to this wheel is attached the Jerker rods, twelve of them, six on each side, which balance the lift, i.e., when half of the sucker rods are coming up, the other half are going down. These drive 25 miles of Jerker rods, which are enabled to

lot 11, concession 13, township of Inniskillen. He is a farmer and an extensive dealer in cattle, keeping from 75 to 100 head in feeding all the time, which he fattens for the English market. Mr. Macdonald's early training among the "ky- at home" stands him well now, and his style of feeding might be copied with profit by many of our farmers, who are turning their attention to feeding throughout the country. At the time of visiting his "byers," the herd were just getting in shape for shipment, and as their attendant proudly stated, they had backs on them as broad as kitchen tables. Mr. Macdonald is painstaking and methodical in his work, and the imprint of the character of the man is to



J. L. ENGLISH'S PUMPING RIG, MADE BY McKEE & MARWICK, PETROLIA.

shoot around the corner in all directions, like Davey Crockett's gun, by reason of 21 smaller Jerker wheels, and pumps at present 151 wells. The engine is 100 h.p., and is guaranteed to pump 200 wells. It has the Buckeye automatic cut-off, and the power is gained by driving of a 24-inch wheel to a 12-foot wheel, and using a 22-inch wide belt.

Their engines and outfits are doing good work, and making the name of Canada known in Australia, Germany, India, Austria, Russia, and all parts of the Dominion. These outfits are all

be seen everywhere about his refinery and his farm, as it has all been carefully planned and carried out by himself.

R. & J. JACKSON.

Robt. Jackson and Jos. A. Jackson commenced business February, 1883, as lumber dealers, contractors and builders. Accompanying cut of their mill is a poor indication of the extent of their business, which embraces constructing for all kinds and description of buildings, the oversight of a large staff of men at their factory and contract work, and besides

